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SATURDAY, *February* 10. 1721.

To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.

SIR,

HAVE shewn in my last that Trade and Naval Power are produc'd by Liberty only, and shall shew in This, that Military Virtue can proceed from nothing else, as I have in a good Measure shewn already.

In free Countries, as People work for themselves, so they fight for themselves: But in Arbitrary Countries 'tis all one to the People, in Point of Interest, who conquers them; they cannot be worse us'd; and when a Tyrant's Army is beat, his Country is conquer'd: He has no Reliance, his Subjects having neither Arms, nor Courage, nor Reason to fight for him: He has no Support but his standing Forces, who for enabling him to oppress, go shares in his Oppressions; and fighting for themselves while they fight for him, do sometimes fight well. But his poor People, who are oppress'd by him, can have no other Concern for his Foes than to wish him the worst.

In Attacks upon a Free State, every Man will fight to defend it, because every Man has something to defend in it. He is in love with his Condition, his Ease and Property, and will venture his Life rather than lose them, because with them, he loses all the Blessings of Life. When these Blessings are gone, 'tis no Madness to think that any Man will spill his Blood for him, who took them away, and in doubtless his Enemy, tho' he may call himself his Prince. It is much more natural to wish his Destruction, and help to procure it.

For these Reasons, small Free States have conquered the greatest Princes; and the greatest Princes have never been able to conquer Free States, but either by surprizing them basely, or by entrapping them, or by Forces almost infinitely superiour, or when they were distracted and weaken'd by domestick Divisions and Treachery.

The Greeks fought leaves any Number of *Persians* too great for their own small Armies, or any Army of their own too small for the greatest Number of *Persians*. *Agesilaus* invaded the great *Persian* Empire, the greatest then in the World, at the Head of no more than ten thousand *Men*, and four thousand Horse, and carried all before him; he defeated the *Asiatick* Forces such so much Ease that they scarce interrupted his March; he subdued their Provinces as fast as he entered them, and he took their Cities without firing down before them: And had he not been recall'd by his Countrymen to defend his own City against a Confederacy of other Greek Cities, much more terrible to him than the greatest Armies of the Great King, it is very probable that that brave old Spartan would have dismembred him of his Empire.

And not long before that, when Cyrus made War upon his Brother Artaxerxes for the Crown, thirteen thousand auxiliary Greeks commanded by him for that End, routed the Emperor's Army of nine hundred thousand Men, and got the Victory for Cyrus, had he not fall'n in the Battle to enjoy it. And tho' they had now left the Prince they fought for, and afterwards Cleanor their General, who with about of their Officers was treacherously murthered by the *Persians* whom they had brought Home in a Parley; tho' they were in great Straights, Scarcity of Victuals, Money, and Provisions, for upon Home, in the Heart of an Enemy's Country; watched and distressed by a great Army of four hundred thousand Men, who waited for an Occasion to cut them off in their Retreat, if they attempted it, yet these excellent Soldiers, excellent by being *Free-men*, commanded by the famous *Xenophon*, made good that Retreat of two thousand three hundred Miles over the Bellies of their Enemies, through Provinces of *Persians*, and in sight of a vast Host of *Persians*, who coasted and harrass'd them all the Way.

Alexander of *Macedon*, with his free *Greeks*, attacked the *Persians*, and beat them at all Disadvantages in the open Fields, when they were five, ten, nay twenty Times his Number; and having passed the Hellespont with not fifteen thousand Pounds in his Treasury, and not above thirty five thousand Men in his Army, he made himself Master of that great and overgrown Empire with as much Expedition as he could travel over it, and though he fought three Battles for it, he scarce lost in them all, one Regiment of his Men.

And *Leonidas*, at the Head of four thousand *Greeks* fought *Xerxes* at the Head of six and twenty hundred thousand *Persians*, according to *Herodotus*, in the Streights of *Thermopylæ* for two Days together, and routh'd them at every Assault with vast Slaughter; nor did they at last get the better of him, till being led by a treacherous *Greek* a secret Way over the Mountains, they fell upon him in the Rear, and surrounded him with their Numbers; neither did he then desert his Post, tho' all his Men retreated, except three hundred *Spartans*, who resolutely stood by him, and were all slain with him upon the Spot, with twenty thousand *Persians* round them.

The *Romans*, enjoying the same Liberty and animated by it, vanquish'd all the enslav'd Nations of the known World with the same Ease, and upon the same unequal Terms. The subduing of Free Countries cost them long Labour and Patience, great Difficulty, and a World of Blood; and they suffer'd many Defeats before they got a decisive Victory: The Inhabitants being all *Free-men* were all brave, all Soldiers, and were exhausted before their States could be conquer'd: And the *Volsciens*, *Æquians*, *Tuscans* and *Samnites* preserved their Liberties as long as they had Men left to defend them. The *Samnites* particularly declar'd in their Embassy to *Hannibal*, that having often brought great Numbers of Men into the Field against the *Romans*, and sometimes defeated the *Roman* Armies, they were at last so wasted that they could not resist one *Roman* Legion.

But when the *Romans* came to War against great and arbitrary Kings, they had little else to do, but shew their Swords; they gained Battles almost without fighting, and two or three Legions have routed These or Four Hundred Thousand. One Battle generally won a Kingdom, and sometimes Two or Three. *Antiochus* was so frighten'd with one Skirmish with *Acilius* at *Thermopylæ*, that he run away out of *Greece*, and left all he possess'd there to the *Romans*; and being beaten afterwards by *Scipio*, the Brother of *Africanus*, he quitted to them all his Kingdoms and Territories on this side Mount *Taurus*. And *Perseus* Son of *Philip*, by one Battle with *Paulus*, became Master of *Macedonia*. *Illyricum*, *Pontus* and *Syria*, all Monarchs of mighty Extention, were still more easily vanquish'd. So that the great Kingdoms of *Asia*, *Egypt*, *Numidia* and *Macedon*, were all of them much more easily overcome, and suffer'd much fewer Defeats than the *Sequanians* alone, though unbalancing a Social Power Equivalent.

The only Enemies from the Commencement of Rome, were People as free as themselves; and the most dreadful of all were the

Carthaginians. *Hannibal* alone beat them oftner, and drew more of their Men in Battle than all the Kings in the World ever did, or could do. But let all the great and repeated Defeats he gave them, though he had destroy'd Two Hundred Thousand of their Men, and many of their excellent Commanders; and though, at the same Time, their Armies were cut off in *Spain*, and with them the Two brave *Scipio's*; and though they had suffer'd great Losses in *Sicily*, and at Sea; yet they never sunk nor wanted Soldiers, nor their Soldiers Courage; and as to great Commanders, they had more and braver than ever they had before: And having conquer'd *Hannibal*, they quickly conquer'd the World.

This vast Virtue of theirs, and this unconquerable Spirit, was not owing to Climate or Complexion, but to Liberty alone and the Equality of their Government, in which every *Roman* had a Share: They were nurs'd up in the Principles of Liberty; in their Infancy they were instructed to love it, and Experience afterwards confirm'd their Affections, and shew'd them its glorious Advantages: Their own happy Condition taught them a Contempt and Indignation for their wretched and barbarous Governments, which could neither afford their Subjects Happiness nor Protection: And when they attack'd their Governments and their wretched People, they found themselves like *Lions* amongst Sheep.

It is therefore Government alone that makes Men cowardly or brave: And *Boccalini* well ridicules the absurd Complaints of the Princes of his Time, who said, that their Subjects wanted that Love for their Country which was found in free States; when he makes *Apollo* tell them, that no People were ever in Love with Rapine, Fraud and Oppression; that they must mend their own Administration, and their Peoples Condition, and that People will then Love their Country when they live happily in it. The old *Romans* were Masters of Mankind; but the present Race of People in *Rome*, are not a Match for one of the *Swiss* Cantons; nor could these Cantons ever be conquer'd, even by the united Forces of the House of *Austria*. *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy* was the last that durst invade them; but though he had been a long Terror and constant Rival to *Lewis* the 11th of *France*, a crafty, politick and powerful Monarch, and often too hard for him; he paid dear for his Bravery in attacking the *Switzers*, and lost by doing it three Armies, and his own Life. They were a free People, and fought in their own Quarrel; the greatest Incitement upon Earth to Boldness and Magnanimity. The *Switzers* had a Property, though in Rocks, and were Free Men, though amongst Mountains. This gives them the Figure they make in *Europe*; such a Figure that they are courted by the greatest Princes in it, and have supported some of them in their Wars, when their own *native Slaves* could not support them.

The *Dutch* having revolted from the greatest Potentate then in *Europe*, defended themselves against all his Power for near a Hundred Years, and grew Rich all the time, while he grew Poor; so Poor that *Spain* has never yet recovered its Losses in that War: And though they are in their Constitution more formed for Trade than War, yet their own Bravery in their own Defence is astonishing to those that know not what the Spirit of Liberty can do in any People: Even their Women join'd to Defend their Walls, as the Women of *Sparta* once did, and as the Women of *Barcelona* more lately did, tho' the united Force of the two Monarchies of *France* and *Spain* had at last the Honour to take that City, especially when WE, who had engag'd them in the War, had also given them up.

These same *Dutch* in that War, when they were closely besieged in one of their Towns by the *Spanish* Army, let in the Sea upon their Country, trusting rather to the Mercy of that Element, than to the Mercy of an invading Tyrant; and the Sea saved them. It must be remember'd too, that they had the Power of the Emperor, as well as that of *Spain* to contend with; both these mighty Monarchs having join'd their Councils and Arms to subdue Seven little Provinces, which yet they never were able to subdue: The City of *Ostend* alone cost them a Three Years Siege, and an Hundred and Thirty Thousand Men; and when they took it, they took only a Heap of Rubbish, to which it was reduced before it was Surrender'd.

In free States, every Man being a Soldier or quickly made so, they improve in a War, and every Campaign, they fight better and better: Whereas the Armies of an absolute Prince grow every Campaign worse; especially if they are composed of his own Subjects, who being Slaves, are with great Difficulty and long Discipline made Soldiers, and never over made good ones. And when his old Troops are gone, his new ones Kindly lose. This was eminently shewn in the late War with *France*, which degenerated in Arms every Year; while the *English* and *Dutch* did as evidently mend. And doubtless, if the *French* Battles of Shovelled Towns, had been quite broken through, as it was very near; One Battle would have compleated the Conquest of *France*, and perhaps it would not have cost a Battle.

And if free States support themselves better in a War than an absolute Prince, they do likewise much sooner recover their Losses by it. The *Dutch*, when they had been beaten twice at Sea by *Cromwell's* Admirals and *English* Seamen, with great Slaughter and Loss of Ships, did not withstanding, in two Months time after the Second great Defeat, fit out a Third Fleet of a Hundred and Forty Men of War, under the famous brave *Trump*: Upon this *Lord Clarendon* observes, that "there "cannot be a greater Instance of the Opulency of that Peo- "ple, than that they should be able after so many Losses, and "so late a great Defeat, in so short a Time, to set out a "Fleet strong enough to visit those, who had so lately over- "come them." This is what no Arbitrary Prince in *Europe*, or upon the Face of the Earth could have done; nor, do I believe that all the Arbitrary Monarchs in *Europe*, *Africa* and *Asia*, with all their united Powers together, could do it to this Day. The whole Strength of the *Spanish* Monarchy could not fit out their famous *Armada*, without the Assistance of Money from the little Free State of *Genoa*; and that invincible *Armada*, being beaten by the *English* and quite destroy'd, *Spain* has never been able with all her Indies, and her Mountains of Silver and Gold, to make any Figure at Sea since, nor been able to pay that very Money which equip'd that its last great Fleet.

The little City of *Tyre* gave *Alexander the Great* more Resistance, and cost him more Labour to take it, than to Conquer the great Monarchy of *Asia*; and though, when with infinite Labour and Courage he had taken it, he burnt it to the Ground, slew Eight Thousand *Tyrians* in the sackage of their Town, crucified two Thousand more, and sold all the rest for Slaves: Yet some of the Citizens, with their Wives and Children being escap'd to *Carthage*, (a Colony of their own) and others being convey'd away and saved by their Neighbours, the *Sidonians*, during the Siege: They return'd and rebuilt their defolated City, and in so small a time as Nineteen Years afterwards, endured another Siege of Fifteen Months from *Antigonus* the most powerful of all *Alexander's* Successors; nor could he take it at last, but upon honourable Terms. What an Instance of the Blessings and Power of Liberty and Trade.

From the Moment the *Romans* lost their Liberty, their Spirit was gone, and their Valour scarce ever after appear'd. In the Beginning of *Augustus's* Reign, the best and bravest of them perish'd by the Sword, either in the Civil War, where *Romans* fighting against *Romans*, Multitudes were slain with *Brutus* and *Cassius*, the last brave Men that ever drew a Sword for the Common-wealth, or in the bloody Proscriptions that followed; wherein all the excellent Men and Assertors of Liberty, who escap'd the Battle, were glean'd up and murther'd by Soldiers and Informers, and amongst the rest the divine *Cicero*. Afterwards when *Augustus* had got the World to himself, *Jura omnium in se trawit*: Flatterers were his only Favourites, and none were preferr'd to Magistracy, but the servile Creatures of his Power; Liberty was extinct, and its Spirit gone, and though there was a universal Peace, yet the Power of the Empire continually decay'd. *Augustus* himself was so sensible of this, that the Loss of Two or Three Legions under *Varus* in *Germany*, frighten'd him, and had almost broke his Heart, not from any tenderness in it, for he had butcher'd *Myriads*, and enslaved all; but he knew that now *Roman* Legions were hard to be got, and scarce worth getting. Having destroy'd so many brave *Romans*, and made the rest base, by Slavery, and by the Corruptions which support it; he knew the Difficulty of forming a *Roman* Army.

His Successors were worse; they went on in a perpetual Series of Slaughters, dreading and destroying every thing that had the appearance of Virtue or Goodness; and even so early as *Tiberius's* Reign, That Emperor, says *Tacitus*, knew *magis Famæ quam vi stare res suas*, that his Empire was supported more by the reputation of *Roman* Greatness, than by the real Strength of the *Romans*, who grew every day more and more weak and wretched; and tho' they had now and then a little Sun shine in the Reign of a good Emperor, yet the root of the evil remained. They were no longer Free-men, and for far the most part, their Government was nothing else but a constant Scene of Oppression, and a succession of Massacres. Tyrants governed them, and soldiers created and governed the Tyrants, or butcher'd them if they would not be Butchers.

As to military Virtue, it was no more: The Prætorian Bands were only a Band of Hangmen with an Emperor at their head: *Italy* and the Provinces were enhaufted; the *Roman* People were nothing but an idle and debauch'd Mob, who cared not who was uppermost, so they had but a little Victuals and Sports; The provincial Armies were Foreign Hirelings, and there was not a *Roman* Army in the *Roman* Empire. *Jugulis, plebs urbana contabit, nihil in exercitibus validius proviæ externum.* This was said not long after the death of *Augustus*; nor do I remember an instance of one great *Roman* Captain after *Germanicus* and *Corbulo*, the first murder'd by

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by *Tiberius*, his Uncle and Father by Adoption; and the other by *Nero*, for whom he reconquered and ſettled the *Eaſt*; and after *Veſpaſian* and *Titus*, every *Roman* Emperor of remarkable Bravery was a Foreigner, and every Victory gain'd by them, was gain'd by Foreigners; who being all Mercenaries, were perpetually ſetting up and pulling down their own Monarchs. At length being poſſeſſed of the whole Power of the Empire, they took it to themſelves; and thus it ended and became diſmember'd by ſeveral Nations, and into ſeveral Governments, according to their Fortune; and it is remarkable, that tho' thoſe Nations had frequent Wars amongſt themſelves about the Countries they invaded, yet they had nothing to apprehend from the *Romans* while they were ſeizing *Roman* Provinces.

Tyrants are ſo ſenſible that when they have loſt their Army, they have loſt all, that amongſt their other deſtructive Expedients to preſerve themſelves, whatever becomes of their People, one of their Methods is to lay whole Countries waſte, and to keep them waſte, to prevent an Invader from ſubſiſting; and their beſt Provinces are by this means turn'd often into Wilderneſſes. For this reaſon a March to *Conſtantinople* is ſcarce practicable to an Enemy from any Quarter.

I will conclude with anſwering an Objection: It may be ſaid, that the Armies of Tyrants do often fight bravely, and are brave; and I own it is true in many Inſtances: But I deſire it may be remembred, that in Arbitrary Countries, nothing flouriſhes except the Court and the Army: A Tyrant muſt give his Spoilers part of the Spoil, or elſe they will fight but faintly for it, or perhaps put him to death if he does not. The moſt abſolute Princes muſt therefore uſe their Soldiers like Free-men, as they tender their own Power and their Lives; and under the greateſt Tyrants, the Men of War enjoy great Privileges, even greater than in Free States. The Privileges and Immunities they enjoy conſtitute a ſort of Liberty, dear to themſelves, but terrible always to the Subject, and often pernicious to the Prince; it being the certain condition of a Tyrant, that to be able to oppreſs his People, or plague his Neighbours, he muſt empower his Soldiers to deſtroy himſelf.

The chief Forces therefore of an Arbitrary Prince, conſiſts of Free-men: Such were the Prætorian Bands of the Roman Emperors; and ſuch are the *Turkiſh Janizaries*, and both of them, tho' they maintain'd the Tyranny, have frequently kill'd the Tyrants; and ſuch are the Grand Seignior's *Zaims Timariots*, or Horſemen, who have Lands given them in the Provinces, and are the only Nobility and Gentry there. And ſuch too were the *Mamalukes* of *Egypt*, which Country at laſt they uſurp'd for themſelves, having put the King their Maſter to death. I might mention here the *Swiſs-Guards*, and *Gens d'armes* of a Neighbouring Prince, which are his *Janizaries*. As to the *Turkiſh Janizaries*, I own the *Sultan* may put particular Men of them to death, but no *Sultan* dares touch their Privileges as a Body; and two or three of their greateſt Emperors were Depos'd and Deſtroy'd by them for attempting it.

Meer Slaves can defend no Prince, nor enable him even to rule over Slaves: So that by giving Liberty, or rather Licentiouſneſs, to a few, the Slavery of all is maintain'd.

All this does, I think, fully prove, that where there is no Liberty, there can be no Magnanimity It is true, *Enthuſiaſm* has inſpir'd Armies, and moſt remarkably of all, the *Saracen* Armies with amazing Reſolution and Fury; but even that was Fierceneſs for Liberty of Opinion to themſelves, and for ſubduing all Men to it; and beſides, this Courage of *Enthuſiaſm* is rarely eminent, except in the firſt riſe of States and Empires.

I am, SIR,

Your Humble Servant,

CATO.

To the Right Honourable the Lord MOLESWORTH.

My Lord,

THIS Petition is addreſs'd to your Lordſhip in the Behalf of Thouſands of unhappy Engliſhmen, whom your Lordſhip will reſcue from Death, Deſpair, Priſon, or Baniſhment, if you will pleaſe to get the following Propoſition enacted into a Law.

That all Perſons who are under any Contracts for Stock, or have Bills, Bonds, or Notes ſtanding out againſt them on that Account, or are indebted to the South-Sea Company for Loans of Money upon Stock or Subſcriptions, if the ſaid Parties ſhall appear to be *bona fide* inſolvent, ſhall be diſcharged, and the ſaid Bonds, Notes, &c. ſhall be void.

This Propoſition carries ſo much natural Equity in it, that one would think it ſhould be needleſs to trouble the Legiſlature about it; but the Inhumanity of ſome Men is ſo very barbarous, that your Lordſhip's interpoſition in Behalf of Thouſands of poor Wretches, who tremble at the approaching End of this Seſſions, will be an Act ſo much to your Lordſhip's Honour, as will oblige to your Lordſhip the Eſteem of all good Men, and the Prayers of Multitudes of unfortunate Sufferers, the Incenſe of which will aſcend to Heaven, and draw down Bleſſings upon your Lordſhip and your Family.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Peſtilence in France decreaſes every Day, and even at Avignon, where it has raged all this Winter with exceeding Fury, the Heat of it ſeems to be much abated; ſo that the Hopes of a general Deliverance are greater than ever.——The Turks and Venetians appear to be both of them preparing for War in good earneſt, and 'tis feared that no Meaſures of thoſe who are for keeping Things quiet will be able to prevent a Rupture on that Side.—— The Proteſtants ſtill complain of new Hardſhips in the Palatinate, and their Redreſs, notwithſtanding all the Pretences of the Palatine Court, goes but ſlowly on.——The Congreſs of Cambray is now like to be opened in earneſt; the French and Spaniſh Miniſters are actually arriv'd there already, and the reſt are daily expected.——The King of Sweden continues indiſpoſed, and in an ill State of Health, and 'tis ſaid the Differences that run now pretty high among the States of that Kingdom, about the Succeſſion, and other Publick Affairs, does not a little contribute to it.

LONDON.

ON Monday Morning died at his Houſe in the Tower, Col. Richards, Surveyor General of the Ordnance.

On Thurſday ſev'night laſt began to be paid at the Pay-Office in Broadſtreet, the Short Allowance Money of Thirty Men of War, and will continue to be paid on Tueſdays and Thurſdays till the whole are paid.

The Jews of the City have made their Preſent to the Lord Mayor, according to annual Cuſtom, of a Plate Value Sixty Pounds, and Half a Hundred of the beſt Chocolate.

The Officers and Clerks of the South-Sea Company having finiſhed the Ballance of their Books in Three Weeks, which many had given them Three Years to perform, had, on Friday was Sev'night, at Staunt, a very plentiful Treat. A noble Lord having ſent them a fat Doe to add to their good Cheer.

A Contract is now upon Concluſion between a Brewer's eminent Son, and a Stock Jobber's celebrated Daughter; this Contract has ſtuck on hand for theſe two or three Years. The young Brewer judging it prudent in him to inſiſt on a larger Portion: But the Lady's Father having got Experience, as well as improv'd his Fortune in the late hazardous Times, is now put in a Method to make up the Difference.

A few Nights ago, a young Gentlewoman coming out of the New Play-Houſe in Lincolns Inn Fields, was toſt by an unknown Hand into a Gentleman's Coach, which drove forthwith with the greateſt haſt into Claremarket, where the young Lady Cry'd ſo loud for Help, that in a Minute there were Fifty Butchers, and a great Rabble after the Coach, crying ſtop the Coach: Whereupon our Spark who had thus ſurprized the young Lady, and was in the Coach with her, threw himſelf out in the Street, and ran into Bear Court, where he found ſhelter, upon which the young Lady got out of the Coach, and after giving abundance of Thanks to the People for her happy Deliverance, went ſafe off.

Money is ordered for paying off his Majeſty's Ships the York and Falmouth at Plymouth; as alſo for the Worceſter and Windſor at Portſmouth.

We hear there is a very ſatisfactory Account given to the Government of the Condition of Col. Phillip's Regiment in Nova Scotia, by Lt. Col. Armſtrong, who arrived here from thence ſome days paſt. That Regiment is divided for the Security of that Colony, and Protection of Trade, as follows, Col. Phillip's at Canſo, Col. Armſtrong's at Annapolis Royal, and Major Cosby at Placentia. Annapolis Royal was formerly the Station of the Governour in Chief; but as there has been a well fortify'd Fort lately made at Canſo, under the ſole Direction of Col. Armſtrong, the Chief Governour Col. Phillips, on his Progreſs thro' his Government, (highly approving the good Effects of his Lieut. Col's. Application) has made Canſo the Seat of his Governour, and order'd Col. Armſtrong to Command at Annapolis.

We hear that the Reverend Mr. Edward Day, Fellow of St. John's College, in Oxon, is like to ſucceed Mr. Brooks, as Lecturer of Bread-ſtreet Church, he being a Gentleman known to be of a good Life and Converſation, and an excellent Preacher.

The following Account being much fuller than our laſt, we thought fit to inſert it. Some Days ſince a Marriage was conſummated between the Right Honourable the Lord Effingham, Defendant of the great and victorious Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet that beat and deſtroyed the

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then called *Invincible Spanish Armada*, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, and the Relict of Sir Theophilus Napper, of Lady of great Perfections, and Daughter of Thomas Rochester, Esq; who is of a very ancient Family, with whom my Lord has a Fortune of Forty Thousand Pounds.

On Sunday Night last, a Servant to an Apothecary in White Cross-street, was attack'd by two Foot-pads (accompanied by a Female) who pluck'd two Rings off of his Finger, and rifled his Pockets. Young Galen, it seems, suffer'd most from the Woman, who bestow'd plenty of Cuffes and Kicks on him.

On Monday Se'night 3 Farmers of Hendon, on their return from Smithfield, were in the Evening set on by one Highwayman in Hampstead-Road, Two of which delivered 3 *l.* to him, which whilst they were about, the other dismounted and drops his Purse in the Road, the Highway-man then coming up to him, he pleaded Poverty, but a Pistol being swept at him, he was about to speak, when some Travellers coming by, he rode off, and so the Farmer saved his Purse wherein was 13*l.*

On Saturday Night Mr. Thomas Dusdale, Master of His Majesty's Ship the Somerset, and his Servant, going down the River in a small Boat for Woolwich, happened to run her on the Ooze near Blackwall. The Boy waded through the Mudd, and saved himself, but his Master was lost. It seems he had been on Board a West India Ship, where 'tis probable he had been too free with the Bottle, and was thereby incapacitated for helping himself, which he otherwise might have done.

The Person that we mentioned in our last to be killed in a Duel near Newington Green proves to be one Mr. David Morton, formerly a Surgeon at Fort St. George: His Antagonist is not yet discover'd. 'Tis reported that just before he expired he said to those about him, that nothing concern'd him so much as that the Villain stab'd him basely, after his Sword was broke; but who that Villain was he would not tell.

Last Week a Hackney Coach took up two Gentlemen at Charing Cross, who in their Passage through the Strand, being full of Wine, on some Words, had a scuffle in the Coach. The Driver hearing a Noise alighted and found their Swords drawn, and that one had received a Wound under the Left Pap, which was very near being mortal; however he found Means to prevent further Mischief——Thus charg'd with Wine how easily are the Passions rais'd; in an Instant our Friend becomes our Foe, and Facts are committed that we dearly repent of all our Lives after; how studious then ought we to be to avoid those Rocks whereon so many have been split.

The Engine which we mentioned in our last to be on Foot for the Pounding of Hemp, we hear is but little better than a Water Mill. Had there been more Hemp than could be beat at the Work-house and Bridewell, this might have been a useful Invention; but it will hardly be thought so at present when it takes away their Work, who are often obliged to stand still (even now) for want of Hemp.

Last Week the Coffin Maker who went to Newington-Green to take Measure of Mr. Morton for a Coffin, with two Neighbours of the former, who out of Curiosity, went with him to see the Body, were attacked as they returned in the Dusk of the Evening, by Three Foot Pads, who plundered them of every Thing of Value about them.

Last Week Joseph Woolham stood in the Pillory over-against Serjeant's Inn in Fleet-street, for Perjury, having made a false Affidavit before the Lord Chief Justice Price: never any one that was so exalted felt the Fury of the Mob more than he did.

Eighty five Felons have been lately ship'd off for our Colonies in America. Tho' we abound with those Vermin, such Numbers of them are order'd for Transportation every Sessions, it is hoped in a little Time the Plantations there will be pretty well stock'd, tho' it were to be wished with honester People.

Mr. Crisp of Bury St. Edmunds, notwithstanding his being so cruelly mangled, is likely to do well. We hear there is a fresh Charge against his Brother-in-Law Cole, his wicked Journeyman Woodburn having made a second Confession, whereby it appears that Three of Mr. Crisp's Children have been cut off by some fatal Dose, before their Time.——The above Highwaymen that we mentioned in our Journal of the 27th of last Month to be in the Goal there, are charged with fresh Robberies, particularly with one by a Doctor of Physick, whose House they robbed, having bound him and his Servants.

John Barton, Esq; is sworn into his Place of Sword Bearer for this City, in which he had officiated for some Time past. And Mr. Denis succeeds him, in the Place of Common Hunt, and is accordingly Sworn in.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint his Grace William Duke of Manchester, to be one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber, in the room of the late Duke his Father. The Rt. Hon. Talbot Earl of Sussex, to be one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber, in the room of the Earl of Holderness, lately deceased. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Hinchinbrook to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Huntington. And, His Majesty hath been pleased to appoint the Revd. Dr. Trimnel to be Dean of Winchester, in the room of Dr. Wickart, deceased.

Some of the Sailors Wives, whose Husbands were at the taking of the Spanish Ships in the Mediterranean, have been busy of late in petitioning for their Prize Money, which was once thought would be considerable, so that the Wapping Landladies gave them Credit upon it; and some of the Cent per Cent Gentry, who Traffick that way, advanced ten times more for Shares, than they are ever like to meet with.

Our Merchants have Advice, that the Ship Heywood, Capt. Lancelot, from London, for Jamaica, was lately lost in the Harbour of Baltimore, in Ireland.

They have likewise Advice, that the Mary and Elizabeth, Capt. Man, homeward bound from Maryland to London, was, about the same Time, lost on the Coast of Ireland, afore-mentioned.

Sir Thomas Abney, Knight and Alderman of Bridge Ward without, lies dangerously ill at his Seat at Theobalds in Hertfordshire.

By Letters from Italy we have an Account that Mr. Robert Knight, late Cashier of the South-Sea Company has been at Rome, and met with a cold Reception there, both from the Pope and Pretender, whose Protection he was so far from obtaining, that he has been order'd to depart the Ecclesiastical Territories; and 'tis said he is accordingly gone; but whither is not yet known. Thus loaded with Guilt, may the abandon'd Wretch wander from Place to Place, and find no Asylum, and at last be made so sensible of his Crimes as to open that Scene of Mischief to his injured Country, wherein he had so great a Part.

A Captain of the Regiment now on Duty at York is suspended, upon Complaint of the Lord Mayor of that City, for great Affronts offered to the Civil Magistracy there.

Last Week, there was a Tryal at the King's-bench Bar, Westminster, upon an Issue directed from the Court of Chancery, of a Cause depending between Mr. Palmer, Plaintiff, and Mr. Antrobus, Defendant, about a great Estate at Walton-Leigh in the County of Surry, worth Fifty thousand Pounds, left by Sir William Robinson, deceas'd. Several Councellors learned in the Law argued the Matter on both sides, and the Tryal lasted above 10 Hours; at last a Verdict was given as to the chief Points in Dispute, in favour of the Plaintiff.

We hear that two Centinels in the Foot Guards are committed to the Savoy, in order to be tryd by a Court-Martial, for raising a wonderful Story of an Apparition of several Men appearing without Heads in St. James's Park.

Four of the Five Malefactors who were sentenced to Death last Sessions, were executed on Thursday last, viz. Jones, Burgess, William Cobburn, John Smith and James Shaw, Alias Smith, Alias Thompson; the latter of which, 'tis said will be hanged in Chains near Pancras, as having been convicted of the Murder of Mr. Phillip Potts, late a Surveyor of the Window Lights.

George Nicholas, who was condemned for rezing and altering a Bank Note, is reprieved for some time.

Money is ordered for paying off the Half-pay Sea Officers from the 31st of December, 1720, to the 30th of June following. On the 24th Instant (at the Pay-Office in Broad-street) they will begin to pay the Captains; the 27th the Lieutenants, and on the 14th the Masters on the List: And there being Money also ordered to pay the Arrears due to the Pensioners of the Chest at Chatham to Lady Day last, the said Pay will begin the 6th of March next, at the Hill House in Chatham.

A Gentleman at Leicester having lately lost a valuable Horse, sent the Marks of it up to his Friend here in Town; who, the 1st Instant, coming out of a Coffee House in Bond Street, happen'd to see it pass by; upon which he dogged the Rider to the Falcon Inn, near Hyde Park Corner, where he put up; where attempting to seize him, the Desperado drew out a Pistol, and vowed Death to the first who should touch him, and then took to his Heels, but being followed by many, and finding no possibility of escaping, he at last surrendered himself to a Sawyer. His Name is Burridge, a noted Offender, and is likely to follow the Fate of some of his Comrades, who, it seems, he had made himself an Evidence against.

Mr. Middleton of Oxford is chosen Lecturer of St. Bride's in Fleet-street, in the Room of Dr. Waugh, Dean of Gloucester, who resigned, as is Mr. Morton to the Curacy of St. Bartholomew's, by the Exchange, vacant by the Death of Mr. Brooks.

We hear that a Gentleman on Tower-hill, has lately finished a new Invention for improving Agriculture, by which the Business of Plowing, Sowing and Harrowing, is done all at the same time, and with wonderful Readiness and Expedition, as has been seen in some Experiments already made with this Machine.

Last Week two Pidgeons taken, one from a Dove House in Half Moon Alley in Moorfields, the other from a Dove House in Red Cross Street, were carried in proper Conveniences to Windsor, and there let fly again upon a Wager of Ten Pounds, which should push Home soonest. That in Half Moon Alley arrived safe in One Hour and a Quarter, the other in an Hour and an Half.

In the Rubbish of an old Seat that is now pulling down at Eltham in Kent, belonging to one Mr. Hancock of that Place, was found a few Days ago, a very rich Moveable, resembling a Shepherds Hook, enammel'd and set with very valuable Diamonds, which 'tis supposed may have lain concealed this Hundred Years.

To the Author of the Verses in *Mist's* Journal, of Jan. 27. 1721 2. inscribed to Mr. PHILIPS.

WHEN Fools to touch the warbling Strings aspire,
They shew their want of Taste, of Sense, of Fire,
The earthy Genius in the Thought prevails,
And Malice in dull Numbers meanly rails.
In tuneful Strains, whoever hopes to please,
Drives smiling on, elate in graceful Ease;
Satyr to Cure is only taught to pierce,
And Truth in lovely Smiles adorns the Verse;
Far from the Muse inspir'd, pale Envy flies,
And every gross malignant Passion dies.
How will thy Malice lash thy little Pride,
When ceaseless Claps to Philips' Praise decide;
When crowded Theatres attentive wait,
And with the Muse are sadden'd or elate;
Fir'd when the well drawn Hero's Worth appears,
And soften'd with his Wrongs to lovely Tears.
Would'st Thou, ill Bard, succeed another Time,
Have ear with Spight to Musick of a Rhime;
For if such measur'd Malice you indite,
Only Thy Mist will print the wicked Lines you write.

PONTICOLA.

They write from Paris, that the King is to receive the Communion for the first Time at Easter, and the Ceremony of his Inauguration will be performed the 17th of May at Rheims; his Journey thither will last about a Fortnight, and 'tis said the Duke and Duchess of Lorrain will be there incognito. They add, that four Companies of the Guards du Corps are ordered to lie on the Road at some Leagues distance from Paris, to be ready to attend the Infanta of Spain at her Arrival, and five triumphal Arches are ordered to be erected in the Streets she is to pass thro' the Day of her Publick Entry. There is to be fine Fireworks, consisting of 9 Columns prepared on this Occasion in the Place de Greve.

The Directors of the South Sea Company, and those of the Bank, have in consequence of the Powers given them to treat had several Meetings, and the former having delivered Proposals to the Bank, and receiv'd an Answer thereto, sat on Tuesday several Hours at the South-Sea House, to consider of the same; but Particulars of the said Proposals or Answer, or how the same is approved of we cannot yet learn, Things being kept mighty private.

The Honourable William Lumley Esq; Brother to the Earl of Scarborough is going Ambassador to Portugal, in Room of Henry Worsley, Esq; who is preparing to go to his Government of Barbadoes.

Such Persons as have any Demands on the Arrears due to the Officers of Wood, Douglas, and Hamilton, in the Service of the States General, are to lay their said Demands before the Commissioners for Stating, &c. the Duke of Argyll, on or before Monday next; after which Time the Commissioners will receive no further Claims on the said Regiments.

We hear, that the Keeper of Loddon Park, in the County of York, mounting a Tree in the Park, in order to shoot a Deer that was driving by it, and going to place his Piece in a proper Situation, the Trigger was entangled among the small Branches, in such a Manner, that endeavouring to disengage it, the Lock sprung and discharged the Piece into his Body, so that he fell down, and died in a few Minutes after.

The Lord Viscount Middleton, Lord Chancellour of Ireland, lies dangerously ill.

They write from Paris, that one of their Clergy has in a sty preached up violently against Luxury and Prodigality, that several Ladies of the Assistance first threw part of their Jewels and Plate; of which he will make a Lottery in order to distribute the Money arising thence among the Poor.

The same Letters mention that several warlike Engines us'd in the Time of Julius Cæsar, have been found under Ground; an Experiment has been made of them, one of which threw without the Help of Powder, a Ball of half a Pound weight, 433 Paces; another which is but two Foot Diameter discharged an Arrow, and hit the Mark, tho' at 80 Paces distant.

A Friend from Dublin having sent us the following Receipt, we were willing to give it this Publication, that if any think the *Irish Advice* worth following, they may purchase it at Pleasure. *N. B.* If any Satisfaction should be taken in or *Patent* obtained for promoting this *Project for Preferment*, we hereby put in an early Claim to come into the Advantages thereof.

UNto Prelatick Order you'd ascend,
Come on, I'll shew you how to do't, my Friend;
Do not in Study waste the precious Day,
To mortify Knowledge, don't's the Way:
Turn over a few Books, and learn to PRATE,
Leave solid Things to others to debate:
Load not with serious Piety your Breast;
Alas, at C———— 'tis nothing but a Jest;
Yet let a feigned Gravity take Place,
And Complaisance shall dwell upon your Face.
Within your Parish never should you stay,
Nor to your People preach, or with them pray,
Your constant Business lies another Way.
To please great Men must your chief Study be,
And win the Ladies too with———Pleasantry.
Follow these Rules with Care, if you be wise,
Experience shews 'tis the best Way to rise.

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,

THE Business of the Bailiffs Tryal having been misrepresented in all the Papers, I have drawn up a faithful Account of it, which I have sent you thus early in the Week, that you may have time to insert it, I am, Sir,

Your constant Reader, B. M.

On Saturday last, Hugh Reason and Robert Tranter, the two Bailiffs were Try'd at the King's-Bench Bar, for the Murder of Mr. Lutterel. The Council for the Prosecutor were Sir John Cheshire, Mr. Hungerford, Mr. Reeve, and Mr. Strange. For the Prisoners, Serjeant Deane, Mr. Kettleby and Mr. Baker. Upon the Evidence for the King, it appeared, That the Defendants having arrested Mr. Lutterel, he desired them to go with him to his Lodging, and he would pay the Money; whereupon Reason went with him, and Tranter was sent to the Attorney's for a Bill of the Charges. As soon as Mr. Lutterel and Reason got up Stairs, some Words passed between them about Civility-money, which Mr. Lutterel refused to give; and thereupon Mr. Lutterel went up another pair of Stairs to order his Lady to tell out the Money, and return'd again to Reason with two Pistols in his Breast, which (upon the Importunity of the Maid) he laid down upon the Table, and retir'd a good distance to the Fire: By this time Tranter knock'd at the Door, and being let in by the Boy, went directly up Stairs to his Partner, the Boy following him. Immediately upon Tranter's coming into the Room, a Blow was heard, and a Scuffle ensuing, the Boy went in and found his Master held against the Closet Door by Tranter, and Reason at the same time making a Pass at him with his Sword, which went through him, and the Boy catching hold of his Sword-Arm, Reason shifted the Sword into his other hand, threatning to kill the Boy if he oppos'd him. The Boy calling for help, the Maid came in, and then Mr. Lutterel was lying on the Floor upon his Back begging for Mercy, and Reason standing over him, and stabbing him in nine places. Upon this the Boy and the Maid both quitted the Room, and presently one of the Pistols was heard to go off, and a Minute after the second; which a Woman looking out at a Window over the way, proved to be fired by Reason. It appeared likewise by the Evidence of Mr. Peters, the Curate of St. Clements, That upon his administring the Sacrament to Mr. Lutterel, he denied that he fired either of the Pistols, or gave them any Provocation: But it being proved on behalf of the Defendants by one of the Surgeons, that Mr. Lutterel afterwards confessed to him, that he struck one of them with his Cane, and that Tranter had a Scratch upon his Forehead (which was probably the Stroke which the Boy heard before the Scuffle began.) The Court directed the Jury that if they believed Mr. Lutterel made the first Assault upon the Bailiffs, it would be but Manslaughter, and they brought in their Verdict accordingly: Whereupon the Defendants prayed the Benefit of the Clergy, which was allowed, and on Monday last they were burnt in the Hand. The Tryal lasted several hours, and will be Printed at large, having been taken in Short-Hand.

'Tis said, by the Death of Brigadier Richards, Surveyor-General of his Majesty's Ordnance, a great Estate falls to his three Nieces, the Daughters of the late Mr Craggs of the Post-Office. It is believed he will be succeeded by Col. Armstrong, chief Engineer, and that Col. Lisle will succeed the latter.

On Saturday last came Advice, that her Highness Eleanora, Dutchess of Zell, Relict of Duke George William, and Grandmother to the Prince of Wales, died at Zell on the 5th Instant N. S. at ten in the Morning: As her Highness had pass'd her Life with exemplary Virtue and Piety, her Death was generally much lamented, and especially by many Families who had been several Years subsisted by her Bounty and Charity. She was to be inter'd on the 11th Instant, N. S. in a Vault in the Church at Zell, near the Body of the Duke her Husband. Our Court goes into Mourning for her to morrow.

On Thursday the 8th Instant, the Royal Anne Galley was paid at the Pay Office in Broad-street. Money is sent down to Portsmouth in order to pay off the Men lat entered on board his Majesty's Ships Torbay, Nassau and Essex, thereby to reduce their Complement of Men to the Establishment of Guard Ships: and Money is also gone to Portsmouth to pay off the Supernumeraries on board the Yarmouth, British and Ipswich; which Ships are to be reduced accordingly.

We hear that this Day the Lord Polwarth sets out for Paris, and after a short Stay there proceeds to the Congress at Cambray, as his Majesty's Minister.

They write from Dublin, that the Deans of Limerick and Cork are both dead.

On Tuesday one John Hart was committed to Newgate for knocking down a Man near Romford, and taking from him 5 l. in Money, and left him bound in a Ditch.

One Night last Week, a Drawer belonging to the Sun Tavern, behind the Royal Exchange, passing over Tower-hill, was met by two Gentlemen of the Faculty, who desiring his Directions to Thames-street, and the young Fellow being naturally of an obliging Temper, very readily went out of his Way to instruct them: he had not conducted them far o'er they very ingeniously discovered to him their Profession, and required an immediate Inventory of his personal Estate, which amounting to about twelve Shillings, they made a Seizure thereof, and were about to make a further Progress, but that some Lights approached, wherefore they first fled'd, and then rould him down the Hill, while they in the mean Time went off with their Plunder.

Sir Thomas Abney mentioned above died on Wednesday last.

They write from Gibraltar, that they daily expect to have the Communication open'd again between that Place and Spain, which has been a considerable Time interrupted on Account of the Pestilence.

The Prices of Goods at Bear Key *as follow:*

Wheat 17 s. to 28 s. *per* Quarter. Barley 10 s. to 13 s. Pale Malt 18 s. to 22 s. Ditto Distillers 12 s. to 17 s. Rye 12 s. to 13 s. Oats 7 s. to 13 s. Peaze 18 s. to 22 s. Horse Beans 14 s. to 19 s. Ditto Ticks 12 s. to 14 s. Hops 2 l. 13 s. to 7 l. 3 s. *per* Hundred. Coals 24 s. to 27 s. *per* Chaldron. Colchester Or. Bays 25 *d. per Ell.* Ditto 6 *Seals* 14 *d. dit. and* 19 s. *per Piece.*

South Sea Stock was 95 to 97 1 qr. for the Opening, with the Dividend. Bank 131. India 141 1 half. African 20 1 half. Royal Exchange Assurance 7 3 8 ths. London Assurance 4 1 half. York Buildings 17 3 qrs. Lottery Annuities 101 1 qr. 10 l. Prizes, 13 l. 11 s. Bank Certificates 7 l. 19 s. York Buildings Prizes 8 Years Purchase.

SIR, Your Vote and Interest are desired for
Sir NICHOLAS CAREW, *Bart.*
AND
JOHN WALTER, *Esq;*
who have been unanimously agreed upon to stand for Knights of the Shire for the County of Surrey for the ensuing Election, by a much greater Number of Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, from all Parts of the said County, who met at Epsom on Monday the 12th Instant, than ever were known to meet on the like Occasion.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Surry. Your Vote and Interest is desired for
The Rt. Hon. the Lord BALTIMORE
AND
HENRY TEMPLE, *Esq;*
being Unanimously agreed on to stand Candidates for the said County, at the next Election, by a very great Number of Gentlemen who met at Epsom.

To the Author of the *London Journal.*

SIR,

SINCE the Intent of your Paper is not only to inform your Readers what is a doing in the World, but also what ought to be done by everyMan in his respective Station, for the general good of Society; and since it is the Duty of all Men to call themselves to an Account, and not to gratify their private Passions at the Expence of their own Reputation, or to stain the Character of any Person whatsoever, without shewing a just Cause for it. You are desired to publish the Opinion of Mr. Roderick Mackenzie, concerning Sir Humphrey Mackworth, in his own Words, set forth in his Preface to a Pamphlet, entituled, A familiar Letter to a Gentleman at the Bath, printed for W. Boreham, at the Angel in Pater-noster-Row, whose Words are as follows: 'As this may possibly be the last 'Time that so inviting an Opportunity may offer, for my appearing in print on this Subject, I must take the Liberty to 'make the following Declaration, as if I were upon Oath, viz. 'That if, upon the strictest Enquiry and Examination I was able to make, I had not, to my full Conviction, found Sir Humphrey Mackworth as truly innocent of the wicked Charge exhibited against him, as was morally possible for him to be, in relation to the Affairs of the Mine Adventure Company, I would not, for all his present and growing Estate, have written, and much less published, that printed Letter which I addressed to Sir J. C—, Knt. in his Vindication.' So that, in reality, (all Circumstances duly consider'd) it will manifestly appear, from the Contents of the former and this following Letter, that Sir Humphrey Mackworth, owes his being so fully and irrefragably clear'd of all the invidious and false Allegations against him (as he now is) more to the Honesty and Integrity of his own Actions (which Heaven is always concerned, sooner or later, to vindicate and support) than to all the weak Efforts that any humane Power, Subtilty, or Invention, could ever have made, on his Behalf, had he been truly guilty. Virtue in contaminata fulget honoribus. *And as the Sun, after an Eclipse, shineth forth (at least in Appearance) much brighter than before; so I hope none will mistake me for a Pretender either to Divination, or to the having any share of that Faculty commonly called the second Sight, if I adventure to foretell, from my common Observation on the ordinary Effects of natural Causes, that Sir Humphrey Mackworth will, in all probability, be, once more, one of the most popular, as well as considerable Commoners, in Great Britain. For, as he was no Way dejected, under the heavy Pressure of his great and trying Misfortunes (to wit his being deprived of his just Right, in a summary Way, neglected by some of his former Friends, and loaded with the imbittered Calumnies, Reproaches and Slanders of his spiteful and implacable Enemies) these ten Years last past, but nobly bore the same, with a Christian Resignation and Patience, Heroick Fortitude, and a generous Contempt of the fluctuating and precarious Voice of the People; so I have Reason to believe he will still, with the like Equanimity, govern himself, so as not to be too much elated, with the returning Smiles of his now flattering Fortune, and the promising Prospect he has of having very speedily not only many more Friends, but likewise a much more plentiful Fortune than ever; and that too, not as the mere Gift of blind Chance, but as both the Effect and just Reward of his own Virtue and Industry, by those vast and almost incredible Improvements he has made, on his Estate at Neath, where such Variety of excellent and most profitable Works are now to be seen, as (I am perswaded) cannot in all Respects, be well equalled, in any Part of Great Britain, especially when his intended Additions thereto shall be compleated: By Means whereof, and some other Matters now under Consideration, I am confident he has, or at least will soon have it in his Power, with the Concurrence of his old and new Friends, (if some mad People be not still wanting to themselves) to make the Mine Adventure Company one of the most national and truly beneficial trading Companies in his Majesty's Dominions.*

'Sperat infestis, metuit secundis,
'Alteram sortem bene præparatum
'Pectus,—— Horat.

N.B. *After all his Vindications and Declarations in his first and second Letter in Favour of Sir H. Mackworth, and on Assurance of Mr. Mackenzie's future Friendship and Service, Sir H. informed me, that he had presented him with Twenty Guineas in Money, Four Shares in the Mines, One Hundred Pound paid into the Stock of Neath Company, and Four Hundred Pound more on his Notes, on Demand, and had done nothing, to his Knowledge, to give him Offence, unless in leaving him out of the List of Directors, at the Request of several others as well as on his own Intimation of a Prejudice thereby to himself in his own Affairs. It is therefore submitted to your Judgment and all the World, whether his late Usage of Sir H. Mackworth in the publick Prints, especially without shewing any good Cause for it, be consistent with himself, or with the Character of a Man of Honour, Virtue or good Manners?*

I am,
Your Humble Servant,
John Thomas.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

This Day is published,

A constant Search after Truth, the necessary Result of a Truth in God: And a Project of a New Undenominational Society to its Religion, the Effect of Inclination. A Sermon preached before the University of Oxford, December 11. 1715. With a Preliminary Epistle to the Vice-Chancellor. By George Stanhope, Fellow of Queen College. Printed by W. Wilkins, and sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. Price 6 d.

On Tuesday will be publish'd,

For the Month of NOVEMBER, to be continued Monthly, with [illegible]

A General Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening. Containing such Observations and Experiments as are New and Useful for the Improvement of Land. [illegible] Printed for J. Peele, at Locke's Head, in Pater-Noster-Row; price One Shilling. Where may be had the General Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening for the former Months.

N. B. The Treatise for December is now in the Press, and will speedily be publish'd. If any Gentleman has any Thing to communicate on this Subject he is desired to send it to the Publisher, Postage paid.

Just publish'd,

A Free and Impartial Enquiry into the Antiquity and Efficacy of Touching for the Cure of the King's-Evil. Written some Time since, in two Letters: The first to Dr. [illegible], Physician to his Majesty, Fellow of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Society; the other to Sir Hans Sloan, Bart. President of the College of Physicians, and Vice-President of the Royal Society. Now first publish'd, in order to a compleat Confutation of that supposed supernatural Power, lately justify'd in a Pamphlet, intituled, A Letter to a Gentleman at Rome to his Friend in London, &c. By William Beckett, Surgeon and F. R. S. To which is added, a Collection of Records, viz. The Bull for Canonizing of K. Edward the Confessor: The Commission for Healing in Henry VIII's Time: The Records Excerpts from whence those seem to be copy'd: Those of Charles I. and II. The Ceremonies formerly used by the [illegible] in Spain, who pretend to cure by the Touch, and the Articles preferred against them: The Chancellor of Lincoln's Healing for fore Eyes, extracted from an ancient Mass-Book. Henry VIII's Ceremonies for Blessing Cramp-Rings: An old Proclamation for the regulating of those that repair to Court to be touch'd, &c. Printed and sold by J. Peele at Locke's Head in Pater-noster-Row. Price 1 s.

This Day is publish'd,

A Description of the Nature of Slavery among the Moors, and the cruel Sufferings of those that fall into it; with the Manner of their being brought to, and sold, in the Bazars or Publick Markets; and several curious Incidents relating to the Customs now in Use with the [illegible], from the King to the meanest Peasant. To which is added, An Account of Capt. Stuart's Negociation for the Redemption of the English Captives: As also the Success thereof; with an exact List of the Persons that were Redeemed, the Number of those that turn'd Moors, or dy'd during the Treaty, and their Passage Home, and the Names of the respective Ships taken by the Sallee Rovers, from Octob. 5 1710, to July 14, 1721. Written by one of the said Redeem'd Captives. Printed for J. Peele at Locke's Head in Pater-Noster-Row. Price 6 d.

This Day is published,

DUE Preparations for the Plague, as well for Soul as Body; Being some seasonable Thoughts upon the visible Approach of the present dreadful Contagion in France, the properest Measures to prevent it, and the great Work of submitting to it. Printed for E. Matthews, at the Bible, and J. Batley, at the Dove in Pater-noster-Row.

Lately publish'd, for the Use of Schools, the 2d Edition, (being the most useful and instructive Method for Beginners) of

PHædri Augusti Cæsaris Liberti, Fabularum Æsopiarum, Libri quinque. Quibus adjunctus Index locupletissimus Grammatico [illegible] [illegible] Typi [illegible] N. Baily. Printed for D. Browne, jun. at the Black Swan without Temple Bar.

This Day is published, The Third Edition (continued to the End of the last Session of Parliament) of

THE Law of Elections: Being an Abstract of all the Statutes now in Force, relating to the Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons, in 3 Sections, viz. The Duties, &c. of the Electors, the Elected, and the Officers returning. Printed for Dan. Browne, at the Black-Swan without Temple-Bar.

Where may be had,

An Historical Treatise of Cities and Burghs or Boroughs, shewing their Original and whence, and from whom they received their Liberties, Privileges and Immunities; what they were, and what made and constituted a free Burgh, and free Burgesses; as also shewing when they first sent their Representatives to Parliament. With a concurrent Discourse of most Matters and Things, incident, or relating thereto. By Robt. Brady, M. D.

Just published,

A New Review of London: Being an Exact Survey lately taken of every Street, Lane, Court, Ally, Square, Close, Green, Wharf, Bowl-Garden, Field, and all places, by what Name soever call'd within the Cities, Liberties, or Suburbs of London, Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark; so that Letters from the General and Penny-Post Office [illegible] Alphabetically Digested. With the Rates of [illegible] of all the Stage Coaches, Waggons and Carriers, where they Inn at in London, and Days they go out of Town. [illegible] Printed by [illegible] and sold by J. Roberts at the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane. price 1 s.

Now published the Eight Edition corrected of

1. An exact List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, [illegible] Shires, Cities and Burroughs of this present Parliament [illegible] price 1 s.

2. The [illegible] price 1 s.

3. The [illegible] price 6 d.

[illegible] price 1 s.

Printed for Robert Gosling, at the middle Temple Gate in Fleet-street.

New BOOKS lately printed for and sold by J. Lacy, at the Ship between the Two Temple Gates, Fleet-street.

I. A Compendium of Anatomy. Translated from Dr. Lorenzo [illegible] with Copper Plates. Price 2s.

II. A Compleat Treatise of the Gravel and Stone, with all their Causes, Symptoms and Cures accounted for. By N. Robinson, M. D. Price 4s.

III. An Essay on the Nature, Use, and Abuse of Tea. Price 1s.

IV. A select Collection of Novels, in 6 Vol. Written by the most celebrated Authors in several Languages, many of which never appeared in English before, and all new Translated from the Originals. price 18 s.

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